Immigration—1923 II.

ceeding accession of immigrant groups, as shown by the army tests of foreign-born soldiers. He remarks on racial intermingling going on in this country between superior and inferior races—the superior Nordic with the Alpine Slav, with the degenerated hybrid Mediterranean, with the negro—and of the promiscuous intermingling of all four types. And then, of course, there is the problem of the definitely feeble-minded. Professor Brigham says:

The steps that should be taken to preserve or increase our present intellectual capacity must of course be dictated by science and not by political expediency. Immigration should not only be restrictive, but highly selective. And the revision of the immigration and naturalization laws will only afford a slight relief from our present difficulty. The really important steps are those looking toward the prevention of the continued propagation of defective strains in the present population. If all immigration were stopped now, the decline of American intelligence would still be inevitable. This is the problem which must be met, and our manner of meeting it will determine the future course of our national life.

The Princeton professor accepts, perhaps too readily, the hypothesis of Nordic superiority and of the inferiority of the Alpine and Mediterranean races. He himself says:

In my treatment of the race hypothesis I have relied on his [Mr. Charles W. Gould's] judgment and on two books, Mr. Madison Grant's "Passing of the Great Race" and Professor William Z. Ripley's "Races of Europe."

As to Mr. Grant in particular, anthropologists are by no means agreed as to his scientific soundness. Professor Brigham believes that the army data support the thesis of

(Continued on Page 20)

Intelligence of Immigrants

Nordic superiority, as set forth by Mr. Grant. He finds, however, that the Mediterranean race (Southern European) ranks lower than the Alpine. This is in disagreement with Grant. He explains by suggesting that Grant gave too much weight to the achievements of the Mediterraneans at the height of their historical development, and discovers "the secret of the whole dilemma" in "the intermingling of races around the Mediterranean littoral in the last 2,000 years."

There are other difficulties in his racial conclusions from the foreign-born draft that Professor Brigham fails fully to explain. The records of the army mental tests give only place of nativity or "nationality," and of course that does not clearly show race. Reference to immigration records, which indicate that 50 per cent. of the Russian immigrants are Jews, does not correct racial conclusions drawn on the basis of nativity. Professor Kimball Young of Clark University declares that "there are no races, properly speaking, in Europe at all."

It is evident from the context of this quotation from Professor Young that his dubiety as to racial divisions extends to the three great racial types which Grant, Stoddard and others distinguish in their writings. He takes pains to show that in pointing out the inferior intelligence of the immigrants we are getting from Southern Europe, he does not mean to imply that the Mediterranean mind is inferior to the Northern European mind. He has, as he says, "far too great an appreciation for the Graeco-Latin culture to fall in line with the 'Nordic race myth.'" Apparently he is not thinking merely of the superiority myth, but of the racial myth, for it is in this connection that he makes his general reference to races. All of which merely represents differences of opinion among anthropologists, but it must be suggested that a book which starts out, as Professor Brigham's does, with a racial hypothesis concerning which differences of opinion do exist, is bound to result in conclusions concerning which differences of opinion will also exist.

It must further be suggested that the fewer "races" one recognizes and considers the vaguer are the racial distinctions. That is to say, there is more room for variation in physical or mental characteristics, within the racial boundary lines, and the more indistinct are the boundaries. On first thought this might seem to make easier, or less subject to error, the placing of individuals in their respective classifications; it does, perhaps, where you have the individuals before you for that purpose, but not when you are trying to classify by race a host of individuals, once together and now scattered, about whom you know nothing except where they were born. Then the danger of error is enhanced. Going backward is a very different thing from going forward. It may even be admitted that three major European races are clearly distinguishable in anthropologic and anthropometric study, but that does not alter the fact that anthropologic data are absent from the case-records of the men who were tested for intelligence in the army. Individuals, not races, were tested. With all his statistics and analyses, Professor Brigham does not, in the opinion of the reviewer, overcome the many and complex difficulties in the way of reconstructing the "races" of either the native or the foreign-born soldiers examined for intelligence.

He has, undoubtedly, gone painstakingly into the available data on population and immigration in his efforts to separate the three European races represented in America; but even if he has achieved approximate accuracy, there are still flaws in the racial arguments that follow in Part II., Section 10. Nobody denies that there are races in Europe, though more or less mixed; there are representatives of these races in America; but the findings as to the representatives here show little or nothing as to the races themselves relatively to one another. In the concluding section of the book the author seems implicitly to recognize this limitation.

Professor Brigham tells us that our immigration, period by period, gives us lower and lower representatives of each race. The lower and lower representatives certainly do not represent the race—or the countries from which they come. There is another important consideration: Did the army tests measure native ability directly, or native ability after being acted upon by opportunity and education? The latter, say William C. Bagley and other psychologists. In the first place, then, in order to draw safe conclusions about race on the basis of nativity, we should have to know what social and economic conditions were at work in the country of origin and what their effect would be in the selection of emigration by race; the emigrating people might not be racially typical of that country. In the second place, granting that the emigrants were racially typical of the country, they might not be, in intelligence, typical of the race—selection of emigration by intelligence, or, rather, by lack of it. The reviewer does not deny that much emigration is due to superior intelligence, but merely wishes to point out some pertinent considerations.

The army tests gave us results for individuals, and, by massing of data, for the total of the army men tested, for sub-groups, like the native whites, the negroes, the foreign-born, and immigrants according to period of arrival and place of nativity. They are probably valid for the total population and for sub-groups within it. But they do not prove anything, one way or another, about the relative intelligence of the Nordic, Alpine and Mediterranean races—if there are any "races, properly speaking, in Europe at all."

On the other hand, they do reveal the tendencies of immigration with regard to diminishing intelligence. They do show from what countries we are receiving unsatisfactory accessions to the American population. These facts do place upon us, as Professor Brigham says they do, the obligation of supplying scientific method to restriction of immigration. He would doubtless accept the proposition that scientific method should be applied primarily with reference to individuals, or as a legislative makeshift, while we are developing complete technique and facilities for dealing with immigrants on an individual basis, with reference to country of origin—not omitting, in addition, the requirement of some such medical and psychological examination as obtains at present. His book does not indicate that he would select immigration with reference to the relative intelligence of the Nordic, Alpine and Mediterranean races.

Intelligence of Our Immigrants

SUPERIOR INTELLIGENCE

The following table from Professor Brigham's book is designed to show the relative proportions of men of superior intelligence in the United States drafted army according to the countries in which they were born. The scale runs from 0 to 25. The average intelligence of the white officers in this rating was 18.84. Of the English-born in the United States drafted army, 6.2 per cent. were rated as at or above the average intelligence of the white officers; of the Polish .1 per cent.:

England	6.2
Scotland	4.8
Native-born white draft	4.6
Holland	4.3
Total white draft	4.1
Canada	3.5
Germany	3.4
Austria	1.5
Sweden	1.4
Foreign-born white draft	1.3
Ireland	1.2
Denmark	1.1
Norway	1.0
Turkey	0.8
Russia	0.8
Belgium	0.3
Italy	0.3
Greece	0.3
Poland	0.1

INFERIOR INTELLIGENCE

The following table from Professor Brigham's book is designed to show the relative proportions of men of inferior intelligence in the United States drafted army according to the countries in which they were born. The scale runs from 0 to 25. The average intelligence of the negro draft in this rating was 10.41. Of the English-born in the United States drafted army 4.3 per cent. were at or below the average intelligence of the negro draft; of the Polish-born 46 per cent.:

England	4.3
Holland	4.9
Germany	6.5
Scotland	6.8
Denmark	7.5
Native-born white draft	7.6
Sweden	11.5
Canada	11.6
Total white draft	13.7
Norway	15.2
Belgium	16.0
Ireland	22.8
Austria	24.5
Greece	27.1
Turkey	28.2
Foreign-born white draft	29.5
Russia	39.0
Italy	42.3
Poland	46.0

PASSAGE REFUSED, NEGRO SLAYS SELF

Houston Post
Houston, Texas
4-10-23

Disillusioned of the hope that he might be given transportation steamship to Liberia, William Douglas, apparently about 35 years old, fired two bullets through his head at Pierce avenue and Louisiana street, shortly after midnight Tuesday. He died in a Fogle-West ambulance en route to St. Joseph's infirmary.

A note found in the negro's pocket explained that his home was in Europe; what city, he did not say. It said he had a wife and two children there. On a letter found in the same pocket was his name, together with an address in Chicago.

A verdict of death by gunshot wounds, self-inflicted, was returned by Justice Campbell R. Overstreet.

According to the scribbled words found by officers, the negro appeared Monday before the board of county commissioners in Galveston. He told that body he had been informed that they would provide him with free transportation to the negro republic. He was much disheartened at learning nothing could be done for him.

He was believed to have left Galveston for Houston sometime during the afternoon.

WIDE OPEN DOOR TO IMMIGRATION STAYS TIGHT, SAYS SECRETARY DAVIS

Does Not Believe We Will Ever Return To Old Policy of Admitting All Comers—Plan to Encourage Northern Immigrants and Cut Off Those From South Europe.

How 5 Per Cent. Law Would Shift Immigration

THIS table shows the number of aliens admissible annually under the existing 3 per cent. law, based on the census of 1910, and the number admissible under the proposed 5 per cent. law, based on the census of 1890.

Country.	Admissible Under Existing Law.	Admissible Under Proposed Law.
Albania	288	10
Armenia	230	31
Austria	7,451	2,757
Belgium	1,563	1,274
Bulgaria	302	153
Czechoslovakia	14,357	5,076
Danzig	301	569
Denmark	5,619	6,061
Finland	3,921	1,178
Fiume	71	27
France	5,729	9,785
Germany	67,607	128,067
Greece	3,294	116
Hungary	5,638	1,183
Iceland	75	93
Italy	42,057	9,779
Luxemburg	92	144
Memel region	150	285
Netherlands	3,607	4,091
Norway	12,202	16,133
Poland	21,076	12,888
Galicia	5,786	2,174
Pinsk region	4,284	987
Portugal	2,465	1,185
Rumania	7,419	1,597
Bessarabia	2,792	643
Russia	21,613	4,978
Esthonia	1,348	310
Latvia	1,540	355
Lithuania	2,310	532
Spain	912	309
Sweden	20,042	23,902
Switzerland	3,752	5,204
Great Britain	77,342	156,146
Jugoslavia	6,426	2,127
Other Europe	86	12
Palestine	57	2
Syria	928	31
Turkey	2,388	332
Other Asia	81	113
Africa	122	110
Islands, Atlantic	121	102
Australia	279	299
Islands, Pacific	80	103
Total	357,803	403,143

Advocates of the change hold that Northern Europeans and British races would be encouraged to emigrate if there was less competition with Southern Europeans.

AMERICA will never again maintain an open door toward all the people of the earth."

So says James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, who has administration of the Immigration Bureau.

The question has been asked on all sides whether the Sixty-eighth Congress, which must meet the problem, will let down the bars. The existing 3 per cent restriction law expires on June 30, 1924. Will Congress agree to the demands of certain great industries that a largely increased number of alien laborers be admitted? Will the new law take into consideration the large number of aliens who each year leave the United States and credit the total of such departures to the quotas of the countries involved?

No well-informed person in Washington believes that the new Congress is going to lower the immigration bars to any appreciable extent.

In the last weeks of the Sixty-seventh Congress a determined effort, backed by the National Association of Manufacturers, the Associated General Contractors of America, the steel and other industries, was made to liberalize the existing law so that the Secretary of Labor would have the power to admit "labor of a particular type or class which, after reasonable effort, has not been found unemployed in the United States," even though the total exceeded the quotas permitted under existing law.

This proposition was submitted to the last Congress in February. Representatives of industry appeared before the Senate Committee on Immigration and pleaded for modification of the existing law. They had the support of some of the most influential of the administration Senators. But a non-partisan majority refused.

A proposition sponsored by Senator Reed of Pennsylvania and known to have the support of influential members in the administration group would admit annually 5 per cent. of the aliens living in the United States in 1890.

Under the existing 3 per cent. law based on the census of 1910, a total of 357,803 aliens each year are admissable to the United States. Under the proposed Reed law the number would be increased to 403,143. But it also would greatly increase the quotas from some countries and reduce others.

Under the 3 per cent. law statistics show that the bulk of immigration since the armistice has come from Southern Europe and the countries of the Near East, both in Europe and in Asia Minor. Germany, Sweden and Norway have fallen below 50 per cent. of their quotas and the United Kingdom and Denmark only slightly exceeded 50 per cent.

How the Law Works.

"It will therefore be seen," said Secretary Davis, "that the 3 per cent. law does not in any way place a restriction upon immigration from the United Kingdom, Germany and the Scandinavian countries, the nations of the so-called Nordic races, the basic stock of the American people."

In the opinion of many Government officials, among them men charged with administration of the immigration laws, the enactment of the Reed bill, which would add thousands to the Nordic quotas and eliminate other thousands from the quotas of southern Europe and Asia Minor, would mean an increased influx from the British Isles, Germany and Scandinavia. The very fact of the reduction of the quotas from Southern Europe and Asia Minor would, in the opinion of these officials, encourage immigration from the northern lands, an immigration largely curtailed they believe by the "cheap labor" from the south.

Under the law as now in force more than 42,000 Italians are permitted annually to enter the United States. Under the proposed Reed law the number would be cut to less than 10,000. The present Greek quota of more than 3,000 would be reduced to 116, the Turkish total would dwindle from 2,388 to 332, and the Russian total, now fixed at 21,613, would be reduced to less than 5,000. The quota from the United Kingdom would be increased from about 77,000 to more than 156,000; that of Germany from 67,000 to more than 128,000, the increases from the Scandinavian countries being proportionate.

It is certain that this Reed bill will have strong support in the new Congress. This, or a bill along similar lines, in the opinion of well-informed Washington observers, will be passed and signed by President Harding.

Enactment of the Reed Bill would not necessarily defeat the plan for the Secretary of Labor to admit certain classes of alien labor to meet "continuing labor shortages." Such a provision could be passed as an amendment to the restrictive law. Whether or not it can be passed is another question. Those in a position to know generally are of the opinion that any such amendment is doomed to defeat once it comes to a vote in either House. Nevertheless, it is certain that a determined drive to get such an amendment through is certain to come. If Congress should do the unexpected and pass the bill it is generally believed that the President would sign it.

No matter what kind of law is passed it will be in many important respects different from the existing law. For one thing, it is a foregone conclusion that it will be much more of a "selective" law.

"A hundred years ago," said Secretary Davis, "when America was new, our Government had no immigration policy. Life in the New World was not without its hardships, the struggle for a livelihood was keen, and for this reason only the hardiest, the most sturdy, mentally and physically, sought the opportunities of liberty and freedom offered by the young Republic. Gradually from this most progressive of foreign stock there was brought forth a nation of people courageous of necessity, patriotic because of the bonds of common struggle against the elements of frontier life, ingenious to overcome the obstacles of time and distance which prevented free intercourse for social and commercial advantages.

"America a hundred years ago did not have an immigration policy because it did not need one. But conditions have changed and the means of transportation improved so that today ocean travel, even the steerage quarters of our great liners, are superior to the housing equipment to which the poorer classes of Europe and Asia are accustomed.

Old Conditions Changed.

"Our immigration policy first began to form in 1882, when the Chinese Exclusion law was enacted. This was soon followed by a few medical and physical requirements for admission, and later, in 1917, a literary examination and a comparatively rigid rule against the admission of the physically and mentally defective.

"Then came the war and immigration ceased. As a military precaution all travelers were required to have passports, properly visaed by American officers. The war over, the stream started again and gradually assumed the proportions of a flood which bid fair to sweep all Europe before it. War-torn, poverty-stricken and ravaged by diseases of all descriptions, the inhabitants of whole nations were reported ready to shake the responsibilities of their war by migration to the country which had a reputation for comfort and plenty.

"A study of the statistics showed that certain countries had furnished practically all of our productive, pioneer, hard-working immigrants, and from those countries they had come first. America did not want the hordes which it saw gathering for mass migration, yet did not seek to discourage the types which had formed our basic stock. The analysis of statistics suggested the percentage basis, and this, fixed at 3 per cent. of those here in 1910, is the restrictive law today. This law, however, is in addition to and not in substitution for the general immigration laws which fix a standard for health, physique and ability for self-maintenance.

"The greatest fault with the present system is that it gives the privilege of the selection of our immigrants to other nations. One of the practices which have survived the war is a requirement that every alien coming to the United States shall present a passport issued by the Government to which he owes allegiance. Obviously, this enables foreign Governments to say who may or who may not come to the United States. This power was first delegated to the Japanese under the so-called gentlemen's agreement, by the provisions of which that Government covenanted to give passports only to certain classes of her people. There has always been some controversy as to whether this power was fairly executed, but as to this I have no competent information. We recognize their Government as responsible and as acting in good faith; therefore it would ill become us to challenge the statements appearing on a passport issued by its officers.

"The passport system at the present time is a most clumsy piece of machinery and ill adapted to our needs. It is time that we ourselves had something to say about the kind of immigrants to be given the privilege of taking part in our national affairs. Instead of the passport given by foreign Governments we should set a standard, and those qualified should be determined on the other side of the ocean and given a certificate entitling them to admission.

"Beside the very important departure from present laws in giving America the right to choose her own future residents two other good results would be achieved. First, it would prevent the breaking up of homes and families, all or some of whom might be found inadmissible upon arrival; and second, it would give us a record of the individual upon which our program for Americanization and education could be intelligently based. Better immigration should be the watchword, for it means better citizenship and better institutions."

DAVIS SAVED BILL

Democrats Planned to Stop All Alien Negroes from Being Naturalized

A Bill to bar foreign born Negroes as well as Japanese from becoming naturalized in the United States was killed in committee before it was reported to Congress, declared Phil H. Brown, Commissioner on Conciliation in the Department of Labor, who was in the city Monday and called at the Afro-American office.

According to Mr. Brown, Secretary Davis who administers the naturalization laws fought this section of the measure and won. Had it gone thru, West Indians as well as native Africans like Japanese and Chinese would have been excluded from U. S. citizenship.

Mr. Brown is a native of Kentucy and had charge of the Negro Press Bureau in the last presidential campaign. He was one of the few to receive an appointment under the Harding Administration

Immigration—1923 I.

Empty the Trojan Horse

Hearst's Sunday American 2/25/23

By HERBERT KAUFMAN.

MORE than half the folk of foreign birth in these United States are still aliens. They live in America but America does not live in them.

Millions do not even bother to learn our language. The influence of the foreign language press tells how few read English.

Such persons manifestly remain here for personal profit rather than any regard for our institutions. They stay on because they can't get as much money for the same work anywhere else in the world.

They do not naturalize because alienism is no disadvantage—alienism does not handicap them as wage earners or as merchants. They enjoy every advantage possessed by citizens. The same auspices that promote native welfare, serve their fortunes, too. All occupations are available to their hands and heads. They find no prejudice, encounter no intolerance.

They arrive shabby, poor and ill-nurtured—often refugees from unspeakable oppressions and venomous persecutions.

We suffer them to go where and as far as energy and ability will carry them. They flourish and prosper under the Stars and Stripes and yet they perversely refuse to make it their own.

This sort of thing can't continue. It's a case of all get and no give. A Trojan Horse filled with obdurate illiteracy and un-American conceptions is a manifest peril and must be emptied into the naturalization courts before we dare admit further overseas surpluses.

Future security compels the absorption of foreign bodies already clogging our systems. Until then, we shall unwisely liberalize present restrictive legislation.

Recent immigrants themselves have shut the door upon immigration.

America henceforth for Americans. And the chance for everyone to become an American. We can expect those who have some stake in our tomorrows to defend them.

All who come as the Pilgrims came, in search of freedom and homes, are welcome to our resources and our veins.

The finders of the continent and the founders of the Republic carried the fires of liberty in their hearts, flames that no persecution or tyranny could quench. They sought new altars. God and faith crossed with them.

We became a mighty nation because simple men, aching for justice, were content to live humbly and bravely to attain it.

Atlanta, Georgia

The whole structure of our civilization rests upon their courage and sacrifice. They faced wilderness and conquered it, but first they conquered selfishness and indulgence. They worked and reared their children to labor. They set up forges in the forest and shipyards on the beach. They sowed the wilderness with their seed and planted virgin ground with clean, daring hopes.

They sought haven and sanctuary and called out to all the downtrodden of earth to follow and share the illimitable riches and reaches about them.

Here is still opportunity, boundless opportunity. For all cramped purposes and obstructed ambition. Opportunity for manhood. Opportunity for achievement. Room for dreamers. Space for genius.

But our America is not an open purse for insolent filching—not merely a till for greedy fingers. Those who turn to us only to obtain cheaper and easier existence than abroad, are unworthy of tradition and unfit to make tradition.

We did not inherit an estate created in that spirit. The future can not but cheapen and shrivel in its atmosphere.

Whoever brings nothing but pockets with him—whoever cherishes a motherland more than ours, can stay away.

We want stuff for citizenship, but we want no citizen without his devotion. Allegiance is indivisible, loyalty to two flags is treason to both. We did not win independence, nor did we maintain it with hyphenated hosts, but we may lose it through hyphenation.

The melting pot is yonder. The only immigrants we need are men who have decided to repatriate before they arrive—who determine to be Americans before they seek America.

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WE SHOULD NOT LESSEN THE RESTRICTIONS AGAINST IMMIGRATION.

Manufacturers Record
Baltimore, Md.
2-15-23

A YEAR ago there were five million idle people in this country. Today there is here and there an actual scarcity of labor, and based on this some employers and large foreign steamship lines are eager for a lessening of our restriction on immigration, in order that the foreigners from Southern Europe may again pour into this country by the million as they did years ago.

We regret that many men of standing and ability have taken this position. Surely they have not carefully studied the influence which indiscriminate immigration from Southern Europe has had upon our national life. We have more of that class of people in this country than we need. Whatever the motives which brought many of them here, they left their country for their country's good, and their coming has been a curse to us. Infinitely better would it be for us to produce less in agriculture and in manufactures and to make less material progress, than to have material progress at the expense of the nation's life.

When two streams, one of clear and living water and one of muddy, contaminated water, meet, they cannot flow side by side without intermingling; nor can the clear stream completely purify and cleanse the muddy, contaminated water. The stream which brings the mud and the contamination of city drainage, or factory pollution, poisons and darkens the clear stream. We cannot bring into this country a steady stream of the polluted population of Southern Europe which for more than a thousand years has inbred certain traits and characteristics entirely contrary to those of the native American stock, and not have the clear stream of Americanism polluted and poisoned by the unclean stream of European immigration.

We have already had too much pollution. We have poisoned the stream of American life with the anarchistic, bolshevistic spirit, bred through thousands of years of oppression, of a people of different race and different breed, and different thought from the people who founded this government.

If employers of labor will put the welfare of the country and its future ahead of their own present needs for a larger labor supply, they will join with those who from purely patriotic reasons are trying to save America. It is a false idea to think of this country as the haven for all of the people of the world. It is universally recognized that it would not be wise to throw open our doors to an unlimited stream of Orientals; and yet this would be wiser than to throw open the doors to an unlimited stream of people from Southern Europe. The Chinese coolie is a great laborer. He can do more work, and do it at a lower cost than the people of Southern Europe. The Japanese farmer can beat the Southern European farmer. And neither Japanese or Chinese are much more foreign in inbred racial conditions than are many of the people of Southern Europe.

If we want labor in unlimited quantities to such an extent that we are willing to sacrifice the country for temporary material prosperity and for cheapness of labor, let us bring in a few million Asiatics. Such a proposition would instantly be denounced by employers as well as by employes, and by all who are interested in the welfare of the country. But it would be just as sensible as it is to try to take down the bars against immigration and let the flood tide of the degraded, the corrupt, the alien races of Southern Europe pour in a limitless stream into our country.

The supreme duty of America to the world is to lift high the banner of human advancement and civilization; to pay high wages, and through the betterment of the people here to set a shining example which other nations of the world may year by year learn to imitate. There is room in Europe for every good able-bodied man who is willing to work. No European nation is encouraging the emigration of that class, while every European country will join heartily in trying to rid itself of the undesirable elements and force them upon America if America is so foolish as to permit it.

Despite all the clamor for increased immigration, all the talk about the scarcity of labor and the power which this gives the laboring man over the wage question, the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, seeking only the welfare of the country regardless of individual interests or present conditions, would stress with all its power a warning against lessening the restrictions on immigration until we have Americanized.

civilized and evangelized the millions of aliens in this country —and that will take many years, for the progress in that direction is very slow.

CAREFUL SELECTION OF IMMIGRANTS.

Montgomery Advertiser

If there were 10,000 Martians in America reported by the census of 1920, three per cent. of that number may come from Mars each year, under the immigration restriction act which is operative till June, 1924. That is what the quota law means. And it has worked fairly well in one respect at least. It cut down immigration from 603,322 in 1920 to 334,203 in 1922. But the reduction was not sufficient; operatiton of the law worked a hardship on many ignorant and innocent Europeans who did not understand the law until they arrived at Ellis Island to join relatives on this side. More than that, it didn't control the racial types admitted, and that is something which intelligent Americans must look to in working out their immigration problems.

And so Congress is trying its best to work out a more satisfactory system. The House Committee on Immigration has approved a new bill which is described as a "studied development of the principle which this committee has followed during the last two years—that of restriction, with selection." 2/24/23

We have not seen a copy of the bill, but he Immigration Restriction League of Boston interests itself actively in all immigration questions, and presumably is well advised as to the content and import of the measure. In a circular letter to the press of the country, the League says:

"Some of its good features are not evident at first sight, but are calculated to remove many existing hardships without again opening the flood gates. The provision limiting the number of consular immigration certificates to the amount allowed by the quota, will avoid much hardship by preventing arrivals in excess of quotas.

"The bill cuts down quotas from three to two per cent., and shifts the quota basis to the earlier census of 1890 thus favoring northern and western Europe. At the same time, however, it creates a minimum quota of 400 for every country, besides the percentage allowance, and admits outside of the quota near relatives of citizens already here, namely husbands and wives, fathers and mothers, unmarried minors who are brothers and sisters, or orphan nephews and nieces.

"This will in all probability allow many admissions from countries that seem most cut down, but it will regulate those admissions so that families shall not be divided. This shows both humanity and wisdom. The provision as drawn may be abused, but if experience proves this to be the case such abuse can be corrected. It accomplishes a double object, for it will open the door to a reasonable number of refugees who have near relatives on this side.

"Those in the Senate, therefore, who have so strongly advocated refugee bills will now have the opportunity of showing which of them really wish some measure of relief for refugees, and which of them merely want to break down and discredit the quota law."

It is the settled conviction of the people whose forebears have long been here that immigration must be drastically restricted. Exceptions to this are found among certain manufacturers and industrial figures, and among the old-line Americans who are interested in currying favor with the half-alien groups within the country for political reasons.

The old-line Americans are especially insistent that we exercise the selective process more vigorously with a view to confining the bulk of new immigrants to English, Scotch, Irish, Dutch and Scandinavians. The French are welcome, but they do not wish to leave their country. Northern Italians are welcome. But that class of people who would most readily fall into the customs and the thoughts of Americans are most desired.

As an evidence of how immigration has rapidly complicated existing racial problems in the United States, it should be mentioned that in 1921 nearly 10,000 negroes from Africa came to this country. The presence of 10,000,000 native negroes was sufficient to keep thinking people of both races concerned for the future welfare of both. There was no good reason at all for bringing in 10,000 new negroes in one year. However, this figure was cut nearly in half in 1922.

There is good reason for attacking the Italian phase of the problem frankly. In 1921 a total of 195,037 southern Italians arrived and were admitted, as against only 27,459 from northern Italy. This is fresh evidence of what is already known. The northern Italian is superior to the southern Italian. He is more thrifty and industrious and consequently is better established at home and has less reason to migrate. The southern Italian lives in squalor and degradatiton. He has not been thrifty and industrious, and so is discontented. His discontent comes with him to these shores, and he falls willingly under the leadership and influence of the apostles of discontent and unrest who capitalize his unhappiness, not hesitating even to inflame him against his chosen country of refuge.

Let us go to western and northern Europe for what immigrants we admit.

CLAIM AMERICAN CONTROL OF HAWAII IS ENDANGERED BY JAPANESE; LABOR SITUATION GROWING ACUTE IS REPORT

Discussion of Dillingham Resolution to Permit Restricted Immigration Brings Out Weak Points in Island's Government

Montgomery Advertiser

WASHINGTON, Mch. 1.—Urging enactment of the Dillingham resolution to permit restricted immigration of otherwise inadmissable aliens into Hawaii to relieve the present labor shortage, the senate immigration committee, in a report presented today, declared American control of Hawaii and of the center of the Pacific Ocean to be endangered by the Japanese.

The situation with respect to the preponderant Japanese population of the Hawaiian Islands was discussed at length in the report which said that the Dillingham resolution should be adopted as an emergency measure.

Senate leaders, however, are of the opinion that there is slight chance of getting the resolution through before adjournment.

The shortage of labor now existing in the islands, the report said, is the result of the restlessness of the field laborers and also "in larger part by the particular racial solidarity of the Japanese who constitute forty-three per cent of the population of the islands."

"American industrial and political control," the report added, "is seriously threatened by the preponderance of the Japanese among those who normally perform the field labor of the territory and by an actual shortage of such labor. 3-2-23

"On account of their close adhesiveness and characteristic collective manner of action, the Japanese have it in their power to control the industries of the territory.

"The situation in Hawaii must be met and met at once. It is not merely a question of saving Hawaiian industries from bankruptcy. The commanding fact is that the industries will inevitably pass into the hands of the Japanese instead of merely going out of existence. Such a transfer of economic control would practically destroy the American control of Hawaii and in effect transfer to Japan control of the center of the Pacific ocean. Certainly such a result would be of serious consequences to the American naval and military control of the Mid-Pacific."

SLAVE LABOR BILL BEFORE CONGRESS.

The Tuscaloosa Ala. Journal

(Cruader Service)

WASHINGTON, Feb. — With free immigration a possible source of political infection and restricted immigration not bringing the promised freedom from the spread of radical ideas among the American working class, Senator Colt has introduced a bill into the United States Senate which is the capitalists' answer. 2-24-23

Today, employers and their agents, the steamship companies, are prohibited by law from selecting immigrants in foreign countries and importing them as slave gangs into America. With the passage of Senator Colt's bill, this last restriction upon slave traffic will be swept away. Gangs of slaves gathered by the old method of force and deception will be brought to this land, held in bondage by the employers, owned body and soul.

The new bill, if passed, would also effectively stop the Negro migration from the South, by eliminatiing the present demand in Northern industrial centers for Negro labor to make up the shortage created by the present immigration laws.

A Review by

RAYMOND G. FULLER

A STUDY OF AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE. By Carl C. Brigham. 210 pages. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press.

The New York Times

THIS book by Professor Brigham of Princeton is to be taken seriously, but not too seriously. Or rather, it is not to be taken seriously as a confirmation of the fears and warnings of those who, like Madison Grant, William McDougall and Lothrop Stoddard, think that America is headed full tilt for the very demnition bow-wows unless the racial purity and social supremacy of the Nordic stock is immediately and drastically made safe for (some say "from") democracy; but the book should be taken very seriously as a sane and sober presentation of certain menacing aspects of our immigration problem. 3/18/23

It shows very strikingly the European countries from which we are getting immigrant groups of relatively high or relatively low intelligence, and the fact that high intelligence is comparatively rare in those groups that comprise the bulk of our recent accessions, while low intelligence is the rule. We refer to nativity groups, not racial groups. We also refer to intelligence as measured by the army mental tests. Intelligence as measured by the army mental tests is what the army mental tests measure.

The findings of Professor Brigham are very significant from the standpoint of selective immigration, especially if we take intelligence as the standard of selection. Some persons, no doubt, would prefer a different standard. If it is merely crude physical strength, with bovine, inert stupidity that we want in our immigrants, if we want immigrants for a low-grade labor supply, why, that is the kind of labor supply we want. But certainly there are dangers in ignoring intelligence as a basis of selection. Professor Brigham rightly regards intelligence as a necessary standard and points the way to its adoption and application. However, the imbeciles and idiots are pretty well barred at present, at least in intention. As for the morons (next to normals, but not quite), we assuredly have too many of those here already, through immigration not only from abroad but from heaven.

Professor Brigham has translated the army results into the Brown-May "combined scale," a theoretical intelligence scale running from 0 to 25 and eliminating errors growing out of the use, in the army psychological service, of different types of measuring scales. His primary interest in the army data lies in the fact that "they constitute the first really significant contribution to the study of race difference in mental traits." Robert M. Yerkes, in his foreword, says of the book:

It is not light or easy reading, but it is better worth rereading and reflective pondering than any explicit discussion of immigration which I happen to know. The author presents not theories or opinions, but facts. It behooves us to consider their reliability and their meaning, for no one of us as a citizen can afford to ignore the menace of race deterioration or the evident relations of immigration to national progress and welfare.

The book is replete with facts and statistics and statistical tables and charts, and contains a number of "conclusions." For the most part, Professor Brigham is conservative, and his book as a whole is a scientific contribution of great value to the subject of race differences and American population. His evidence for present and future race deterioration in America is partly found in generally lower scores of negroes the army intelligence tests, the presence of 10,000,000 negroes here now, and the alarming increase since 1850 of the proportion of mulattoes; likewise, in the declining intelligence, since 1887, of each suc-

Immigration — 1923.

II.

present state of affairs emigration to America is, indispensably, necessary to the West Indies.

It is fair to the Gazette to state that the remedy it proposes is the adoption by the Government of means to encourage the young men to stay at home, and not the unwise course of endeavoring to prevent them from taking advantage of the superior opportunities which America undoubtedly offers.

It is due to the West Indians in New York to say that they are trying to make the most of the economic opportunities they find in New York, and the other parts of the United States. They came to this country for the purpose of bettering their condition and they are doing it, for the most part. They have the disposition to combine among themselves for the accomplishment of social and business advantage and to pool their money and stand together in a helpful way, and are not afraid to trust any of their number who show capacity for management of their affairs of whatever sort. In all of this they have served as an inspiration and a hope to their American brethren, who have not generally the disposition to stand together and to trust to leadership of their own but they are fast learning, with the Universal Negro Improvement Association as a compact organization and Marcus Garvey as a self-centered and courageous leader as a rallying point and inspiration.

SELECTIVE IMMIGRATION

Fifty million people in Europe have their eyes on America. The ports of Libau and Dantzig, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp are filled with masses of would-be immigrants, who have but one hope left in this world, to come to the land of the free. For centuries they have lived under oppression and under the constant fear of man-made disasters of wars and more wars.

These people have their names on the long waiting lists. The United States quota system will never allow them all in, but still they live in hopes. Every month a batch of them sail away and every month new-comers arrive from the interior of Russia, Ukrainia, Letvia, Esthonia, Jugo-Slavia, Slovakia, Macedonia and so on. For they are not inhabitants of the port cities just enumerated or the vicinity of these ports, but they come from the countries labeled "undesirable" by the department of immigration.

It is not fair to these people, and it is not fair to the United States to allow them to embark upon a steamer with the possibility that they may be rejected upon arrival at Ellis Island. The selection should take place at home by United States officials placed in European ports for the purpose.

Once arrived in the United States there should be evolved some system by which the government may keep track of these aliens. At present there are nearly ten million aliens in the United States, who have no intention of becoming citizens, of whom many thousands are infected with strange doctrines. which have no home on this soil.

But they cannot be found. If they do not desire to become citizens there are millions of good men and women who are willing to give their all for a chance to make good.

The commissioner of immigration at New York barred newspaper photographers the other day from "shooting" disembarkation scenes. He said the people coming from the boats were Uncle Sam's wards. The question arises: how long are they the country's wards? Generally, one hour, and after that they are swallowed up in the masses in the crowded foreign quarters of the great cities. A system of registration would avert this menace to the ethnological character of America.

A system of probation could and should be inaugurated at the end of which an immigrant would be allowed to become a full-fledged citizen.

It is not right to place all the blame on the foreigners, the first error must be rectified at home. Secretary of Labor Davis has made an exhaustive study of conditions in Europe and he proposes to introduce new bills in the next congress.

One of these is the further restriction of immigration from south European countries by reverting to the census of 1890 as a basis for the quotas. That is the first step in the right direction. It will eliminate the unassimilable "undesirables" of southeastern Europe and will open the gates to the Nordic races.

Skilled Labor From Trinidad Coming to U.S.

[Lincoln Service]

Trinidad, B. W. I., Oct. 26.—Owing to lack of employment and hard times existing here since the first of the year, emigration to the United States from Trinidad, Tobago and Grenada has been increasing enormously. Steamers of the Lamport & Holt line and the Furness-Withy company leave with every berth filled with emigrants. Both lines are booked up until February. This wave of emigration is mostly of the dark Race and of the better sort, many of them craftsmen and skilled laborers.

ECONOMIC STUDY OF IMMIGRATION BEGUN

National Research Bureau Seeks to Ascertain Relation to Labor Supply.

DR. JEROME HEADS INQUIRY

Investigation Is Expected to Throw Light on Causes and Effects of Mass Movements.

An investigation of migration and labor supply has been begun by the National Bureau of Economic Research at the request of the National Research Council. The work will be done by Dr. Harry Jerome under the supervision of the Bureau's Director of Research, Dr. Wesley C. Mitchell. Outlining the bureau's purpose in undertaking this study, Dr. Mitchell stated:

"Since the National Bureau of Economic Research aims to aid all thoughtful men, however divergent their views of public policy, to base their discussions on objective knowledge as distinguished from subjective opinion, it is keenly interested in the series of investigations into human migration, inaugurated by the National Research Council. There are few public questions on which men now differ more sharply than on the wisdom of maintaining, relaxing or abolishing the present restrictions upon immigration into the United States.

"The Research Council, representing the scientific interests of the country, holds that the national policy should be shaped in the light of the best obtainable knowledge of the causes and effects of mass movements of population from one country to another. To gain such knowledge it is necessary to enlist the co-operation of workers from several fields—biology, anthropology, sanitary science, psychology, economics and sociology. Accordingly a committee of the council has been appointed to select qualified investigators and to secure such co-ordination of their work as is necessary. But each group of investigators will define its special problems, choose its own methods of work, and publish its results.

"This Committee on Scientific Problems of Human Migration, under the chairmanship of Dr. Robert M. Yerkes, has asked the National Bureau of Economic Research to undertake a study of the relation of migration to the supply of labor.

Bureau's Earlier Work.

"Much of the Bureau's earlier work will throw light upon the problems of migration. The bearing of per capita income figures for various countries is obvious. Our careful estimates of the population of the United States at the beginning and middle of each year since 1900 afford a better basis than the Government figures for computing the annual percentages of immigration and emigration.

"The Bureau has also carefully estimated the average number of persons gainfully employed in each year since 1909, and the apportionment of these persons among different industries. These estimates have been published in Volume 2 of 'Income in the United States.' Furthermore, there is presented in our recent study of 'Employment, Hours and Earnings in Prosperity and Depression' a comprehensive picture of the fluctuations in employment during a typical cycle. In this volume appear for the first time figures showing the absolute changes of employment in all the great industrial groups — figures which provide the long-lacking base which is prerequisite for measuring the absolute volume of employment in other years.

"Upon the foundation laid in the Bureau's work and the Government's records, Dr. Jerome is building an important superstructure. He believes it will be possible to throw light upon the way in which the varying supply of foreign labor has affected the growth of various industries, and how it has modified their industrial technique and organization.

"There is widespread belief that the remarkable development of labor-saving machinery during the last few years has resulted largely from the relative scarcity of cheap labor. Recent critics have pointed out that the connection between the price of labor and the extent to which machinery is used is far from simple. May it not be, however, that changes in the differences between the wages of the labor that makes the machines and the labor that uses machines are of great economic significance?

Hopes for Co-operation.

"In addition to making use of the available published material, Dr. Jerome hopes to secure the co-operation of industrial leaders and experts in the solution of this problem. To study the effect of labor supply upon industry, however, is only one phase of the problem. It is just as important to discover the causes as well as the effects of immigration. An effort will be made to measure as accurately as possible the importance of the relative forces which cause foreigners to move from their old homes to our shores, or as is true in many years, to return to their foreign places of residence.

"Needless to say the field of inquiry is so large that it is impossible to cover it quickly with any degree of completeness, but it is believed that certain fundamental phases of the problem can be successfully analyzed within a short time and that this analysis will give us a much clearer insight than we have formerly possessed into one of the most important problems confronting the American people. If so, the work will be of service to every citizen, and especially to the voters who must share in determining the immigration policy of the United States."

It is expected by the Bureau that light will be shed by the investigations now under way upon these questions: To what degree and how promptly does immigration respond to an industrial boom or emigration to a depression? Have fluctuations in migration been so timed that they have increased or decreased the intensity of the upward swing of the cycle? Has the increase in immigration in periods of activity tended to prolong these periods by moderating the increase in labor costs per unit of output? On the other hand, how has migration affected unemployment in periods of depression? Has emigration in large numbers materially mitigated unemployment, or has migration been so tardy in its reaction to changed conditions that it has tended to intensify wage declines and to swell the ranks of the unemployed?

ASKS IMMIGRANTS TO FARM IN SOUTH

Body Owning 1,000,000 Acres in Memphis Region Offers Plan for Alien Settlers.

WOULD HELP LAND BUYING

And Pay Passage and Season's Costs —Selection Abroad for Needs Determined Here Is Urged.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 1.—In spite of the fact that the foreign-born number less than 5 per cent. of the population in the Central Southern States, there is a very strong feeling, backed by several definite movements, favoring the admittance to this country of energetic, thrifty, easily assimilated European farmers.

Big landowners, plantation owners and business men of the lower Mississippi Valley favor selective immigration by which newcomers to this country will be chosen at their home ports before sailing, and they are especially anxious to see some means established for letting in those of agricultural experience.

In support of their announced wishes, they are offering to provide good farm lands for the use of immigrant farmers at terms which will make ownership not only desirable but very easily accomplished. They prefer that the newcomers establish themselves as owners rather than as renters or tenants.

Some of the largest landowners in the immediate lower Mississippi Valley, chiefly large lumbering companies that have no use for their lands after removing the marketable timber, propose to sell their lands without cash payments in advance and to allow terms as low as prevailing rentals in order to stimulate home ownership and idle land development.

Would Also Pay Season's Expenses.

Not only do they propose to offer this inducement if they can get the right people, but they will go so far as to provide for the maintenance of good families for one or two crop seasons in order that such families may "get on their feet," assuming that few of them would have the means either of purchasing homesteads or of maintaining themselves after paying their transportation and expenses to this country.

Several organizations of landowners have gone on record favoring selective immigration of farmers and changes in present immigration laws such as were announced as desirable by Secretary of Labor Davis recently when he returned from Europe. Admittance by "throwing down the bars," or of more than a certain percentage, even the 3 per cent. arrangement now in force, is not particularly desired, although such changes as might provide for larger numbers of Northern Europeans would be favored.

Strong endorsement of selective immigration of farmers was expressed last week at the Forestry and Reclamation Conference in New Orleans by Governor John Parker of Louisiana.

Active efforts to obtain changes that will provide selective immigration of agricultural peoples from Northern Europe have been taken by the Southern Alluvial Landowners' Association of Memphis, which represents an actual ownership of upward of 1,000,000 acres of the rich "bottom" lands in the Memphis region.

This organization favors such changes in present laws as will permit advancing of transportation costs to immigrants who may be found in all ways desirable, help such as cannot be given under the present laws.

It was said that large landowners in the association, if given the opportunity, would gladly go themselves or send representatives to Northern Europe to get desirable families, advance the cost of their getting to America and establish them on suitable farms under terms that would make it possible for them to pay out from crops produced. Working either individually or collectively, it would enable the big owners to place their idle lands in energetic thrifty hands.

Plan Immigration Bureau.

The Southern Alluvial Landowners Association has a skeletonized plan for selective immigration which is based on the assumption that every community has room for an additional number of good citizens; that no community has room for those who may become public charges; that criminals or mental or physical defectives are not wanted and that, during periods of depression, there is no wish to add to the ranks of the unemployed. With these principles maintained, the plan provides:

"1. At each port of embarkation this country should maintain a bureau to which application for a sailing permit to the United States must be made by the alien desiring to enter. The application should have the form of a questionnaire calling for name, age and nationality of applicant; whether married; ages and number of children if any; experience, if any, in trades or agriculture; amount of money possessed. Reference from the country in which the applicant lives and whatever further facts may be necessary to determine whether the applicant is worthy of citizenship should be required. The applicant also should be required to subscribe to an oath to make application for citizenship immediately upon arrival in this country.

"2. There should be a central bureau at Washington and a State bureau in each State desiring immigrants. The first duty of each State bureau should be to make a detailed survey of the State to determine its needs in immigration in the degree of development of its natural resources, area of its undeveloped lands and requirements of its manufacturing industry. Particular attention should be given to the nationality of immigrants that have proved themselves best fitted to do the required work, as well as to the nationality which will most readily assimilate.

"3. The results of each State's survey should be filed with the bureau in Washington and this central bureau in turn should forward a copy to each foreign bureau. With this information in hand the foreign bureau could route through to their destination the exact immigrants needed by each State."

Negro Exodus Forces Land Issue.

According to the plan, if farmers only were needed, then farmers only would be admitted; if steel workers only were needed, the steel workers alone would be admitted. If a period of depression came and our own workers were unemployed or if farm products fell below the cost of production, then immigration could be stopped entirely until the period of depression had passed. The plan would provide help when help is needed and protection when protection is needed.

It is certain that those interested in immigration throughout the Central Southern States will be actively interested in any legislation which may be placed before Congress at the coming session. The provisions of the present immigration law expire next June.

The amount of interest evidenced in this region is based very largely upon the lack of farm labor, brought about to a considerable extent by the huge exodus of negroes to Northern industrial centres, making it difficult to handle large plantation properties and almost impossible to develop new lands, and necessitating the cutting up of the large properties and the bringing in of new people. The good class of foreign born is favored, for one reason, because such people can be materially benefited and their position in life greatly improved.

Immigration—1923.

IMMIGRATION AND LABOR PROBLEMS.

It is not surprising that Judge GARY complains of the law restricting immigration. He but echoes the opinion of many large employers of labor who have been accustomed to draw freely upon European sources. The return of better times is bringing with it an increasing demand for skilled and unskilled labor, while restrictive immigration prevents the influx of cheap labor which would otherwise help to meet the demand and make unnecessary higher wages. A period of prosperity has nearly always been accompanied by increased immigration. This helped to keep down prices and made large profits possible in the good years of production. The present boom naturally suggests a recurrence to that method.

There is little doubt, however, that the country as a whole does not share Judge GARY'S views. Restrictionists admit frankly that one of the consequences of limited immigration will be an increase in wages and in the cost of living. They feel, however, that this economic disadvantage should be weighed against the general welfare of the nation. The short view favors encouraging unlimited immigration, but the long view holds that this benefit is transient, and that it can be had only at the expense of social injury to the country.

The cutting off of cheap labor from Europe by the war and by subsequent legislation is one of the main reasons for the northward migration of large numbers of negroes attracted by the higher wages in the industrial centres. This movement, which began in 1916, has continued almost unabated ever since, and has created a new and serious labor problem in the South. The extent to which it has gone may be judged from the recent report from South Carolina to the effect that for the first time in a century the negro population of that State is now smaller than the white, whereas in 1910 it formed 55 per cent. of the State's total population. While this decrease is not large in itself, it is significant in view of the distance of South Carolina from the industrial regions.

The labor supply is always fluid. In certain regions today there is a great demand for skilled workers. In others unskilled workers are wanted. But true national interests have to do with something more than the needs of given industries or given localities. Good citizens are wanted rather than universal rabots. We must have them even at the cost of increasing wages and higher prices. We shall continue to welcome those who come here to settle, and who bring with them the qualities which promise good citizenship. But there will be no return to the policy of opening wide the doors again, so that the country may be swamped with unassimilable aliens. The immediate gain is not worth the permanent loss.

GEORGIA IMMIGRATION PLAN HELD ILLEGAL

Can't Sign Immigrants in Advance, Ruling.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—Movements started in the south to bring foreign immigration to the United States to fill gaps made in farming communities by the migration of the negro to the north and west have been stopped by a citation of the provisions of the immigration laws.

Commissioner General Husband has notified persons who would go abroad and get together parties of Scandinavians and others for southern farms that their plans would be nipped by his enforcement officers.

Senator Harris, Georgia, submitted a proposition for James E. Mercer of Atlanta to Mr. Husband and the response shows just what the south is up against. In a letter to Mr. Mercer, Mr. Husband said:

"By reference by the Hon. William J. Harris, the bureau is in receipt of your letter concerning your desire to induce some Danes and Norwegians to settle in a Georgia county. Please be advised that the immigration laws prohibit the entry of aliens who have been induced, assisted, encouraged or solicited to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment.

"In justice to aliens seeking admission to this country, it is to be desired that they should first of all establish their admissibility and thereafter enter arrangements such as may be to their interest looking to their entry into employment, farming or any business pursuits."

With thousands of negroes moving out some sections of the south are looking abroad for farm laborers and tenants, but Mr. Husband's letter to Mr. Mercer has discouraged the movement.

Southerners Beg For Immigration Increase

Associated Negro Press.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 20.—Georgia is about to call upon Congress to increase immigration to the United States from any part of Europe. This action has been approved by the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of this city. This is the first sign that the South is beginning to take the great Negro exodus seriously. The disgruntled Negro elements are not returning so you can notice it" to the old home places in Georgia, at least. Immigration is now being thought of as the solution to the present alarming labor shortage and it is hoped that the South will be able to say within a short while to its departed Negroes, "We don't care if you never come back.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser

JUL 14 1923

SOUTH MUST SHOW INCOMING WORKERS

Immigrants Going in Other Directions Will Not Take Place of the Negroes

By RUSSELL KENT.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—If the South wants European immigrants to fill the places on its farms left vacant by the negro migration northward it is evident that the South must advertise its its attractions in some form which will catch the attention of foreigners bound for the United States.

Press dispatches in the early days of July were filled with stories of races of ships to bring immigrants into this country with the beginning of the new fiscal year, and of the monthly quotas being exhausted for some countries on the first or second day. Examination of partial records at the department of labor discloses that of the immigrants who were admitted this month less than 5 per cent have been destined for the South.

How the matter of immigration is to be handled by the South is a question for those interested to decided. But it is obvious that it be some time before the industrial maw of the East will be filled by the immigrants now passing into it and that the South for some reason is not now self-attractive to the foreigners coming to our shoes.

The problem would be much more simple if it were not for the contract labor law, which forbids inducing any person to come to the United States under promise or contract of employment. Theoretically at least, immigrants simply come here because of the general attractions of the United States as compared with their native lands, and seek employment after arrival. Many of them, of course, have relatives here who have work for them in sight before they arrive. The remainder usually make for the industrial centers of the East, where in a period as at present it is easy to obtain some sort of work. Most of those bound for farms to go to the middle west.

Many sections of the South are seeking immigrants for the farms. Before they get them, it is obvious that the South must be "sold" in some manner.

AFRICA QUOTA 110 FOR IMMIGRATION.

Washington, June, 27, 1923:—Quotas for the foreign countries which ordinarily sent the largest number of immigrants are announced by Regulations promulgated today by the Department of Labor, limiting the number who may be admitted to the United States under the quota now during the fiscal years beginning July 1, to 657,80[illegible]. The quotas of some of the smaller countries are changed.

The quotas are as follows:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 77,342; Germany, 67,607; Italy, 42,057; Austria, 7[illegible]42; Hungary, 5747; Turkey, 2654; Greece, 3063; Syria, 882; "other Asia," 92; Poland, 0,977; Russia, 24,405; France, [illegible]; AFRICA, 104; Egypt, [illegible]; Finland, 75; Luxemburg, [illegible]; Belgium, 57.

Italy and Emigration

In the development of the American policy of selecting immigrants, the tendency has been to discriminate against the Italians and other Southern Europeans, on the ground that many of them have been less desirable as new citizens than people from the Northern countries, owing to the difficulties in assimilating them.

Instead of taking offense at this attitude on the part of the people of the United States, the Italian government is setting about to aid the American government in selecting the better class of Italians, and is even going to the lengths of establishing schools to train prospective immigrants for meeting the test of admission to this country.

There are now something like 1000 of these immigrant training schools in operation in Italy, and they are teaching not only letters, but manual training and agriculture, in order that their students may present themselves as assets to the United States when they seek admission.

Italy can well afford to avoid any exhibition of false pride in dealing with this question, for emigration is a vital matter with that nation. The annual increase in population in Italy is placed at about 600,000, and in a land with such limited resources, already overpopulated, disposal of the surplus population is a necessity for the good of all. With Italy now, it is not a question of dumping undesirables upon some other country, but it is a question of providing for the welfare of the whole population. Italy's problem is similar to the problem of the American farmer with numerous sons, who must have additional lands, if they are to continue farmers. Italy, therefore, has a very definite and wholesome interest in co-operating with the United States in securing admission to the new land of her surplus sons and daughters.

The spirit the Italians are showing in the matter is entirely to their credit. If the Italian immigrants will show the same spirit of co-operation after they reach the country, their assimilation will be more rapid, and discrimination against them will pass, since the American people hold no ill-feeling against the Italian nation or the Italian national, as such. The proposal to reduce Italian immigration has grown out of the fact that we have not received as desirable a class in all respects from that country as the safety of the United States demands.

In the consideration of American immigration laws there has been an insistent demand that the process of selection be carried on in the countries where the immigrants originate, in order to save trouble and expense to all concerned. Apparently, Italy has not only this in mind, but cherishes an honest desire to co-operate with the United States in selecting Italian immigrants who will be agreeable to the American people. This is surely an important step in the solution of Italy's population problem.

THE HEBREWS OF THE BLACK RACE

Great numbers of Negroes are coming from the West Indies and Cuba to work as unskilled laborers in the United States, according to steamship officers operating between New York and the West Indies

By ERIC D. WALROND

ONE of the effects of Marcus Garvey's adventures is the anti-West Indian sentiment it has engendered in certain quarters. Unfortunately Garvey is a West Indian and this fact is being dogmatically used by those Americans who are antagonistic to him to the detriment of thousands of West Indians to whom Garvey and his African redemption scheme are contemptuously antithetical. As a matter of fact most of the intelligent opposition to Garvey has been engineered by West Indians of the better class who see nothing practicable in his plans and dreams.

In the first place, Garvey by virtue of his upbringing, training, and early environment, is not representative of the best the West Indian Negroes have to offer. In other words, American Negroes and whites alike, brushing aside celebrated West Indians of more than national repute like the late Rev. Dr. Edward Wilmot Blyden, Liberian Ambassador to the Court of St. James's; Sir Conrad Reeves, Chief Justice of Barbados; Claude McKay, the poet; Bert Williams, the comedian; René Maran, author of "Batouala," a Martiniquian, and others, have permitted themselves to become victims of a state of mind—to the effect that Garvey, crude, blatant, egocentric, ganda of "America first" spread like a paralyzing poison through the veins of myriads of Main Streets. To speak of the League of Nations was considered disloyal, almost unpatriotic.

The Woman's Pro-League Council began its educational program. A study group was formed at the Woman's University Club to consider America's relationship to world problems—Japan, China, the World Court, economics, et cetera. At each meeting a résumé of the work of the league at Geneva was given. Luncheons, dinners, afternoon and evening meetings, at which distinguished speakers gave us the international viewpoint, were continued. A political committee was formed to organize in congressional districts, and letters were sent out to congressmen and senators sounding their attitude on the league. So far as I know, we were the only organization to keep the League of Nations' colors flying during those dark months.

However, time is a great diplomat, and time was working for us. The policy of isolation brought the perils of isolation. The farmers missed the European markets for their surplus bushels of wheat. Manufacturers, bankers, business men, passed resolutions stating that self-interest alone should prompt us to return to cooperate with our former allies.

Meantime, the machinery at Geneva, imperfect and incomplete, was functioning with a wonderful measure of success. The supreme council of the allies had failed. The council of ambassadors failed. The reparations commission had utterly failed. Only this new instrument, with its permanent opportunity for conference and conciliation, succeeded in constructive international work.

The resolution committee of the Woman's Pro-League Council, under the able leadership of Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, politely drew the attention of the administration to the usefulness of this machinery to American interests. Other people prodded also. Finally, one morning, Secretary Hughes drew out of a dusty pigeonhole fourteen invitations to participate unofficially with conferences of the League of Nations, dating back six months, and answered them all at once!

This committee continued to drive out the resolutions passed at every turn of affairs by the council. The aid of other organizations was enlisted. Our officers and speakers carried on a rapid fire campaign. Soon after, in response to this combined pressure, delegates were appointed by the administration to sit on the commission for the traffic in women and children, the opium commission, and the commission on public health.

The winter of 1922-1923 brought the League of Nations in flaming headlines to the editorial and front pages of the newspapers. The president's request that the United States join the Permanent Court of International Justice, estab-

with and ofttimes surpass their neighbors. The future of the West Indian as a group in America however lies, elementary as it sounds, in their adaptability to American ways and customs. In essence the West Indian brings to America a spirit and a richly tolerant point of view. Usually he is judicious and unfanatical in his treatment of racial affairs. To him the future of the Negro lies in developing race consciousness, not race hatred and self-development.

WEST INDIANS ALL COMING TO NEW YORK

WHILE Secretary Davis of the Department of Labor at Washington, and labor organizations and civic societies are urging more drastic restrictions of the immigration laws, which will be considered by the next Congress, all of the people of Europe who feel the heel of governmental oppression or economic distress are looking forward to a letting down of the bars that keep them out of the United States. The Jews are especially clamorous, as they are the most oppressed of the race groups and nationals of European States, and powerful agencies are at work in this country to favor them, if possible, in the revision of the present immigration law. The distress of large masses of the European people, especially of the poorer groups, appeals to all that is best in us, but self-preservation is the first law of nature in the bread and butter question and the proper sort of government needed to protect that bread and butter from being reduced in quantity or quality.

As long as the question of unemployment remains with us as it is with Europeans, as long as there are more mouths to feed than there is employment to supply the wherewith to feed the mouths, the demand for adequate immigration restrictions will remain as positive and insistent as it now is. The shifting of half a million Negroes from the Southern States during the past year, to meet the demand for labor more satisfying than the wages of labor in the Southern States, while working for a more equitable and satisfactory distribution of the Negro people throughout the country, all shows that the urge to better political and economic conditions by moving on is upon our group, in our own country, and for the same reasons that it is upon the race groups in Europe.

There appears to be a widespread urge among West Indians to come to the United States, and for the same reasons that Europeans and members of our group in the Southern States are moved by, and the West Indian urge is beginning to attract unusual consideration of the thinkers of the islands. We gather as much from publications in the Barbados Weekly Herald, the Port of Spain Gazette, the Dominica Guardian and the Barbados Standard. All of these newspapers are giving consideration to the disposition of the islanders to go to New York, for that is what it amounts to. It is estimated that some 5,000 have left Trinidad alone. The Barbados Weekly Herald sums up the situation as follows:

> **We are very sensitive in Barbados over this question of emigration. It is perhaps regrettable that with the West Indies and British Guiana full of undeveloped resources it should be necessary for nationals to seek employment elsewhere. But people must eat. And it is unfair to expect all the self-sacrificing patriotism to be found in the poorer classes alone. If some of the people of these colonies, who have amassed such huge fortunes, were blessed with the smallest vestige of patriotism, enough money could be found without looking abroad to secure lucrative employment for as many people as the West Indies is likely to produce in another fifty years. But who is to blame the ambitious, but near destitute, emigrant who goes forth to find what he is not likely to find at home? We yield to no one in our understanding and appreciation of the excellencies of the British flag but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that in the**